

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 051

17 March 1987

ALBANIA

Bekteshi Inaugurates Hydropower Turbine at Koman B 1
Carcani Attends Aktiv on Olive Cultivation B 1

BULGARIA

PRC Foreign Minister Continues Official Visit C 1
Ministers Discuss Disarmament C 1
Mladenov Gives Dinner C 2
Talks on Bilateral Relations C 3
Tours Historic Plovdiv C 3
Meets With Zhivkov C 4
Ends Trip, Departs C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jazz Section Asks Government for Legal Status [AFP] D 1
Husak Addresses Women's Delegation on Reform D 1
CTK Reports on Bilak's People's Army Address D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Mar]
Briefs: Agreement With Centrosoyuz D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Agrees to Talks on Gorbachev Missile Plan E 1
Army To Hold Exercises With GSFG 23-30 Mar E 1
Honecker Agrees To Visit FRG 2d Half of 87 E 1
[DPA]
Honecker, CDU's Spaeth Assess Peace, Cooperation E 2
Spaeth Comments on Talks E 3
Further on Leipzig Trade Fair Talks, Activities E 4
Honecker USSR Pavilion Speech E 4
Diepgen Views Honecker Talks E 6
Strauss on Honecker Talks E 6
DPA Claims Citizens Seeking To Emigrate Imprisoned E 8
Report 'Slandorous' Assertion E 8

HUNGARY

HSWP Official Aczel Departs for USSR Visit F 1
Joint USSR Agro-Industrial Talks Begin 16 Mar F 1
Marjai's Visit to Leipzig Fair Summarized F 1
GDR Trade To Increase F 2
Budapest TV Interviews Pozsgay, Nagy on Reform F 2

Daily Holds Discussion on Life of Minorities	F	5
[NEPSZABADSAG 7 Mar]		
Government To Oversee Closure of Building Company	F	7
Briefs: SFRY Energy Agreement	F	7

POLAND

USSR Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Talks	G	1
Czyrek, Paper Comment on Results of U.S. Tour	G	1
Statement Praises Relations	G	1
[Szyndzielorz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 13 Mar]		
TRYBUNA LUDU Marks Events	G	2
[Broniarek, 13 Mar]		
PAP Carries Communique on Wu Xueqian Visit	G	4
Wojcik Pays Visit to Japan; Meets Nakasone	G	6
[cross-reference]		
Council of State Discusses People's Councils	G	7
POLITYKA Views Converging Policies With USSR	G	7
Corrections to Newspaper's Views of Czyrek Talks	G	8
Briefs: Soviet Television Broadcasts	G	8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Begins Visit to Burma 14 Mar	H	1
Holds Talks With President	H	1
Meets Socialist Party Leader	H	2
Concludes Visit 16 Mar	H	3
Burmese Reportage on Visit	H	3
[cross-reference]		
'Christian' Opposition Movement Reported	H	4
[AFP]		

YUGOSLAVIA

Income Regulations To Ease Wage Law Introduction	I	1
[BORBA 14-15 Mar]		
Hasani, Zemljarić Confer With Serbian Leaders	I	1
Reactions in Serbia to Intervention Laws Noted	I	2
Croatian TU Federation Answers New Wage Law	I	3
Some Workers React 'Tempestuously' to Income Law	I	4
Croatia Party Leadership Views Income Reduction	I	5
Zagreb Situation 'Normalized' After 'Stormy Days'	I	6
[Modric in BORBA 14-15 Mar]		
Bosnia-Herzegovina Workers Protest Wage 'Freeze'	I	6
Slovene Reaction to Wage Law Less Than Expected	I	7
Slovene Timber Combine Workers Protest Closing	I	7
'Negative Reaction' on Wages Expected in Macedonia	I	8
Expected Income Decreases in Vojvodina Noted	I	8
'Misunderstandings' in Montenegro Cause Stoppages	I	9
No Response in Kosovo to Income Law	I	9

BEKTESHI INAUGURATES HYDROPOWER TURBINE AT KOMAN

AU151444 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 15 (ATA) -- On March 14 the working people of "Enver Hoxha" Hydropower Station of Koman achieved a new success: The third turbine of the biggest project of light was linked with the country's general energy system.

Hundreds of builders, fitters, engineers and specialists gathered in one of the halls of the hydropower station to attend a meeting organized on this occasion. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bektashi; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the party committee of Shkoder District, Comrade Muho Asllani; the minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha; the minister of energy, Lavdosh Hametaj, and other comrades.

Amidst the applause of those present, Comrade Besnik Bektashi cut the inauguration ribbon of the third turbine on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally he greeted those present on their success. A few days ago, to the meeting organized with the people of Skrapar District, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that "it is my pleasure to inform you that these days the third turbine of the 'Enver Hoxha' Hydropower Station of Koman will be linked with the general energy system." This, Comrade Besnik Bektashi said further on, is another expression of the readiness and determination of the working people of this project to implement the tasks laid down by the 9th congress of the party. The high rates of work and the experience gained so far, he pointed out, will serve as a new source of inspiration to commission the fourth turbine ahead of schedule, to accelerate the rates of work for the construction of the Banje Hydroenergy complex and the other irrigation projects connected with this project built in an area where priority has been given to the intensification of agricultural production. Then those present visited the turbine room and the command one.

The assembly of this turbine with a 150.000 kilowatt capacity will create conditions for the planned full-capacity operation of this project during the current year. The working people of the exploitation of the hydropower station came to this memorable day with all tasks and targets realized. So far they have generated over 113 million kilowatt hrs. electric power over the plan.

CARCANI ATTENDS AKTIV ON OLIVE CULTIVATION

AU131502 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 13 (ATA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture organized a national meeting on olive in Vlore on March 12. Attending were leading cadres of the organs of the party, people's power, and youth union of the districts that cultivate olives, responsible men of the sections of agriculture.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, leading cadres of some departments, central mass organizations, etc.

The meeting was declared open by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai. [passage omitted]

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ministers Discuss Disarmament

AU132018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Official talks have opened in Sofia between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, who is in our country on an official visit.

The two ministers exchanged information on the topical tasks the two countries are solving in the course of socialist construction's present stage of development. They also examined a wide range of international issues of common interest.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of peace and security. Serious concern was expressed at the complicated, tense, and alarming international situation. It was stressed that, through the collective efforts of all peace-loving forces and peoples, peace can and must be saved.

Petur Mladenov and Wu Xueqian welcomed the Soviet proposal on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe. They highlighted the importance of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva, not only for improving ties between the two negotiating states, but for improving and stabilizing international relations as a whole.

The Chinese foreign minister declared that if the Soviet Union and the United States reach an agreement, China -- as a nuclear state -- would at a later stage readily participate in international negotiations for the final elimination of nuclear arms.

The two ministers devoted considerable attention to the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

In the talks it was pointed out that the hegemonist policy of the United States is a destabilizing influence on international relations.

The two sides came out strongly in favor of peaceful, negotiated solutions to all conflicts and controversial questions. They appealed for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East and expressed the shared opinion that dialogue is the way to solve the Cambodian problem.

Pointing out that China's relations with the East European socialist states recently showed a marked improvement, Wu Xueqian declared that this is a natural process in the development of contacts. China and these states proceed along the same path -- the socialist one -- as the goal they seek is one and the same -- the construction of socialism.

It was stated that the stand of the two countries on all basic questions of the contemporary international situation are identical or similar. [passage omitted]

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Mladenov Gives Dinner

AU132117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov hosted an official dinner in Sofia tonight in honor of his Chinese colleague, Wu Xueqian.

The two ministers' toasts were new confirmation of the common or similar views held by the two countries on today's topical problems.

The dinner was also attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov; Aleksii Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers and deputy ministers; business representatives, leaders of the media, and scientific and cultural figures.

In pointing out that relations between the two countries and peoples have intensified in recent years, Petur Mladenov stated that exchanges of visits by parliamentary figures, as well as business contacts at different levels, have contributed to this growth.

We are convinced, Petur Mladenov stated, that both sides are ready for the further expansion and intensification of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Minister Mladenov pointed out that the tense international situation demands that governments and peoples adopt a new way of thinking and employ realistic new approaches and actions. The Soviet proposal to immediately sign a separate agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe is a specific expression of this approach.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed that his country respects the contribution of all governments and peoples to international detente and the preservation of peace. He stated that Bulgaria appreciates China's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as its stand against the militarization of space. We welcome the fact that China has accepted the treaty declaring the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

In reply, Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, expressed his satisfaction at visiting our country. We admire with all our hearts the tremendous successes of the Bulgarian people, we ardently greet them, and we sincerely wish them new successes in socialist construction, he stated.

It is a great pleasure for us to note that in recent years, with both countries' joint efforts, our relations in politics, economy, science, technology, culture, education, sports, and other areas, have developed considerably.

The guest declared that China opposes the arms race and its transfer to space, and favors the total ban and final elimination of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as a drastic reduction of conventional arms.

We think that all countries, large and small, can contribute to preserving peace, and therefore we back Bulgaria's efforts to reduce international tension and preserve world peace, Wu Xueqian stated.

Talks on Bilateral Relations

AU141530 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and China, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Wu Xueqian, devoted the second day of their talks to the bilateral relations.

The two ministers noted that the further development of the bilateral relations will be facilitated by the forthcoming visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to China and of Mr Zhao Ziyang, in charge of the office of secretary general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of China, to Bulgaria. The two foreign ministers agreed that these visits will open a new page in the bilateral relations and will play an important role in the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr Wu Xueqian noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between Bulgaria and China has been developing successfully in recent years. Other favorable conditions for the broadening of the relations are the two countries' current economic potential and their large-scale plans for the development of socialism. The two ministers reiterated their governments' interest in finding ways to further broaden both the volume and the content of the contacts in the fields of trade, the economy, science, and culture.

The ministers agreed that the first visit to Bulgaria by a Chinese foreign minister would be to the benefit of the bilateral cooperation and would promote peace and socialism.

Tours Historic Plovdiv

AU142121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] The meetings Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and PRC minister of foreign affairs, had today in Plovdiv allowed him to familiarize himself with the okrug's achievements and with certain cultural and historical sites.

The visitor was accompanied by Comrade Petur Mladenov and the two countries' ambassadors, Doncho Donchev and Teng Shaozhi. The successes, experience, and problems of the okrug's socioeconomic development formed the basis of talks with Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and member of the State Council. Ivan Panev spoke on the deeds of communists and workers in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress on implementing qualitatively new economic growth through utilizing the peak achievements of science and technology. The discussion covered the organization of the communists' political and ideological work in conditions of technological renewal and the restructuring of the okrug's economy. Wu Xueqian displayed interest in the activity of agroindustrial complexes and the brigade organization of labor.

Comrade Wu Xueqian toured the old city of Plovdiv and viewed certain restored houses dating from the Reformation, which are used as a creative center for artists and composers in Plovdiv. He visited the Memorial and Fraternal Grave for fallen fighters of the national liberation movement and the antifacist resistance, and laid a bouquet of flowers. The Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of Plovdiv Okrug People's Council gave a dinner in Wu Xueqian's honor.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU161244 Sofia BTA in English 1210 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of China, today.

The Bulgaro-Chinese relations during the recent years were assessed highly and a mutual desire was expressed for their further widening and deepening in interest of the two peoples. The two politicians stressed that the further all-around development of the cooperation between the two countries corresponds to the possibilities, as well as to their interests, and serves to the work of peace and socialism. [sentence as received] Views on topical international issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

It was noted that under the conditions of the current complicated international situation there is no task more urgent than the one to preserve peace and guarantee mankind's survival. This problem is vital for the fate of all peoples and it in fact increases the role and responsibility of all countries, big and small, and brings about the need to activate and unite all progressive and peaceloving forces.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the efforts and actions on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries come from their concern over the fate of mankind threatened by a nuclear holocaust. This has also prompted them to announce the idea of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and is in the roots of the Soviet Union's latest major initiative on the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Bulgarian party and state leader expressed Bulgaria's readiness to work together with China in the struggle for disarmament, and for nuclear disarmament in particular, for an arms free space, for easing tensions internationally and for achieving peaceful coexistence between the countries of the world.

The participants in the cordial discussion exchanged views on the tasks which Bulgaria and China are fulfilling at present. These are the strategic policy of achieving a qualitatively new growth of the economy and other sectors set by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the tasks set by the Third Plenum (1978) of the CCP CC and that party's 12th Congress.

Today Mr Wu Xueqian was received by Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov. The two politicians expressed willingness to elevate the level of the bilateral cooperation and to broaden the fields in which it is maintained. Special attention was paid to the two countries' willingness to increase the volume and diversify the forms of the trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

Ends Trip, Departs

AU161921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Shortly after his meetings with Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov, Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, left our country.

He was seen off at Sofia Airport by Comrade Peter Mladnov, and by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

JAZZ SECTION ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR LEGAL STATUS

AU161939 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Prague, March 16 (AFP) -- Leaders of the outlawed Jazz Section of the Czechoslovak Musicians' Union revealed Monday they had asked the Prague government to lift a 1984 ban on their activities after a court here on March 11 acknowledged the group's artistic merit.

Handing down 16 and 10 month jail sentences to the group's chairman, Karel Srp, and secretary, Vladimir Kourol, for illegal economic activities, the judge said he accepted the worth of the group that became the country's liveliest cultural forum after its inception in 1971.

On Monday Josef Skalnik, Cestmir Hunat and Tomas Krivanek, who were each given suspended jail sentences in the trial, published a letter to Czech President Gustav Husak underlining the "positive assessment of all the Jazz Section's cultural activities by the judge in his summing up."

They wrote that the assessment "represents a sufficiently solid base for legalisation (of the Jazz Section) in the future."

The letter, also signed by the group's provisional committee, said the court's "relatively moderate" sentences were "a sign of the goodwill of the Czechoslovak authorities to reach a compromise in a complicated situation."

The defendants are to appeal against the conviction. The group also said Monday that Mr. Srp would ask for legal proceedings to be reopened over his dismissal from the Panto publishing house in November 1983. He claims the sacking was ordered by the Czechoslovak Culture Ministry.

HUSAK ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DELEGATION ON REFORM

LD052226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Lubos Lidisky report on meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and a women's delegation headed by Maria Kabrhelova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, at Prague Castle -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] To begin with, Comrade Gustav Husak wished all Czechoslovak women all the best on International Women's Day on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, the Federal Government, and on his own behalf. In this connection he said:

[Begin recording] I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank millions of our women for their great selfless work in all sectors of the economy; for their work in services, education and many other areas; for the care and love which they give their families and children; and for their contribution to the flourishing of our socialist homeland. I would also like to praise the deserving activity of the Union of Czechoslovak Women which has for two decades now played a significant role in the creation and implementation of the National Front's policy, and in putting forth the interests and opinions of women. We believe it will continue to increase and activate its activity.

With justified pride we can talk about how the position of women, particularly working women, has deeply changed during the process of socialist construction. We have created an all-round system of social and other measures for the support of married life, young married couples, motherhood, families with children, to which society devotes extensive resources. All this invited a wide participation of women in social events for the growth of their education and qualifications, for linking their work and social activity to the fulfillment of the family calling, even though we know that this combination is sometimes complex. The share of women in political, economic, and cultural life, in the activity of the Communist Party, state and economic organs and other organizations of the National Front, is continually growing. [end recording]

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that the number of women who successfully fill responsible positions is on the rise. It is necessary, however, for their representation in management to grow quickly. This new equality of women is one of the marked advantages of the socialist system. At the same time we are aware that life also brings new needs in this area. We consider the need to continually improve women's work and living conditions as an important part of our policy. We live in a time of intensive work to fulfill the 17th CPCZ Congress program, which opened new perspectives and gave a new dynamism to our development, Comrade Husak said.

We strive to speed up economic, social, societal, and spiritual development. It has been fully based on making use of the revolutionary results of the scientific and technical revolution and possibilities for internal socialist integration. On this basis we wish to markedly raise the material and cultural level of our people and to strengthen the standing of Czechoslovakia in today's rapidly changing world. These are very demanding yet vital tasks for society's further development. Their fulfillment demands that we develop in a considerably more effective way the energy, knowledge, and ability of people and the potential of our whole society. A prerequisite to this is a critical reevaluation of the present management system and merging with the new needs. This is the foundation of the basic measures which we are now working out and are gradually beginning to realize. This concerns: restructuring the economic mechanism and the social, societal and ideological spheres; deepening the democratization of political, economic and cultural life, development of people's self-management, the activation of the role of the National Front and all its components; and spreading public information and control.

As was emphasized by the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak said it is necessary to increase emphasis on and speed up the pace to realize the congress' conclusions, to overcome inertia and out-dated ideas, and to look everywhere for and to implement new ways. We are only at the beginning, the main work that will demand great effort from all of us and at levels is still ahead. However, we are determined to introduce the adopted conclusions consistently into life. In realizing the resolutions of the 17th congress under our conditions, we are implementing the richness of Leninist ideas, which were highlighted at the 27th CPSU Congress and the important January session of its Central Committee in a creative way. The innovative course of Soviet Communists in internal and foreign policy evokes strong sympathy and support from our Communist Party and our workers. Soviet experiences have always been of immense importance for us. This is all the more so today when we are jointly entering a new phase of development.

In key questions of accelerating the dynamism of development, the restructuring of management and other democratization in all areas of socialist society, we are striving for the same goals by taking a similar path. We hail the fact that the 17th congress program was adopted as is by the whole National Front and that it finds wide support among our people. It has met with lively praise from women as well. The program provides answers to important questions of immediate concern to women such as the gradual modernization of production, improvement of working conditions, limitations on strenuous and overtime work, and others. It is necessary to improve the present situation in the area of services of all kinds in particular. It would be good if the managers concerned would consistently fulfill pledges in this area, which they often make precisely on International Women's Day.

The main thing now, Comrade Gustav Husak said, is to turn the adopted program into concrete acts and practical results everywhere. We must pay particular attention to the fulfillment of this year's tasks, overcoming shortfalls from the beginning of the year, securing a rhythmic course of production and the qualitative indicators of the plan. The speed at which we will be able to gradually introduce into life the social program of the 17th congress, improve the standard of living and solve social questions including support for young families, depends on how we fulfill the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and that part concerning the creation of national income.

The need for new paths of development also fully concerns the social and moral area. Part of this depends on consistently implementing socialist principles and norms, upholding our laws, and strengthening discipline and order. We have embarked on a more decisive course against various negative phenomena such as laziness and parasitic misuse of positions, which damage our society. The party Central Committee Presidium's stand on the need for more effective measures against alcoholism and drug addiction has met with support from the public. Young people, in particular, must be protected from them. We must think about how to improve the education of the young generation so that it grows up physically strong, morally healthy, and politically and professionally prepared for work under new conditions. Together with the school, work collectives, the Socialist Union of Youth, and other organizations of the National Front, the family has an irreplaceable -- and in many cases decisive -- role here. This is why the 17th congress spoke highly of its social function, task and responsibility, in particular concerning the upbringing of children. Concluding, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the meeting with the delegation of Czechoslovak women at Prague Castle:

[Begin recording] We do not lose sight of the great struggle to ward off the threat of war and to strengthen peace in which Czechoslovakia, together with the socialist countries, strives to take an active part. New proof of the active peace policy of the Soviet Union is the recent proposal by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the signing of a separate agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States addressing the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe. On behalf of the highest Czechoslovak organs I wish to welcome this significant new peace initiative and express full support for it. [applause]

We consider it to be an exceptionally important step toward strengthening peace and security on our continent and in the whole world. It fully corresponds to the interests of our people and the needs of our state.

The socialist community's active approach, the growth of peaceful, antiwar, and realistic forces in the world and the growing opposition of the international public to the adventurous plans of imperialism's reactionary circles, justifies our belief that there will be success in averting the nuclear threat and securing a peaceful life for today's and future generations.

In conclusion, let me wish our women new success at work, contentment, and health, happiness, and well being in their personal and family lives. [applause] [end recording]

CTK REPORTS ON BILAK'S PEOPLE'S ARMY ADDRESS

AU111451 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Shortcomings Must Not be Overlooked"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A gathering of the leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army took place on Tuesday [3 March] in Prague. Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary attended. Also present were Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, members of the Collegium of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, and other guests. Colonel-General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States Attached to the CSSR Minister of National Defense, was there as well.

In his statement Comrade Vasil Bilak said that, although the present period is extremely complicated and international relations aggravated, it is nevertheless a period of hope that represents a historical watershed. Socialism has accumulated enormous material strength, which must now be oriented toward progress and peace. This means that we must consistently implement the line of social and economic development as formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress, which professed its allegiance to the 27th CPSU Congress. We, too, must make use of Soviet experience in working out the conclusions of the 17th congress, Vasil Bilak stated. In speaking of the realization of congress conclusions, he recalled that the results we have achieved are not bad, but that so far a basic change has not taken place. The development of production is not in harmony with the congress conclusions. Although there have been certain positive results, and we might even be satisfied with quite a number of them, one cannot conceal that we have had to record failures in individual spheres. We have not achieved the degree of efficiency and intensification of production planned, nor achieved the planned increase in national income, which are basic requirements. Although our national economy has not stagnated, we have not achieved the planned changes in its structure. Last year up to 30 percent of our enterprises failed to fulfill the plan, and supplier-consumer relations have not improved, either. We must not continue to excuse shortcomings; we must start solving problems. It is becoming obvious that the existing management instruments in the national economy are inadequate; therefore, it is essential to start changing its mechanism.

This year we will be commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vasil Bilak then said. Our concern is to welcome this international holiday with a great mobilization of our people for broad working activity and initiative; to welcome it with good, solid work in all sectors of our society.

Speaking of the international situation, he recalled the great significance of the Soviet Union's latest initiatives to rid Europe of intermediate-range missiles. The Soviet Union's proposals reiterate its extremely responsible and flexible approach to the most urgent issues of today: halting feverish armament and consolidating peace and international security.

In the next part of his statement Vasil Bilak provided a detailed analysis of the current situation in the international communist movement, pointing out certain new aspects of its development.

In conclusion, he stressed that our plans and intentions can only be realized under conditions of peace. To ensure peace, a great role is also played by the Czechoslovak People's Army, as part of the defense union of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Later, in a frank and comradely discussion, Vasil Bilak replied to questions from leading officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army regarding the topical tasks of the policy pursued by the CPCZ and our socialist state, and with regard to the international situation.

In the next part of the deliberations of leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Vaclav Vertelar, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke of the topical issues of implementing the strategy of accelerating the CSSR's social and economic development after the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session. Major General Vojtech Brcka, chief of the Cadre Administration of the Federal Ministry of National Defense, examined the current tasks of cadre work in the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The gathering of the Czechoslovak People's Army's leading functionaries in Prague will continue its deliberations on Wednesday [4 March].

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CENTROSOYUZ — An agreement on the expansion of trade, direct trade relations, production cooperation, and the establishment of joint ventures was signed in Prague on 5 March by Aleksandr Starikh, deputy chairman of the USSR Central Association of Consumer Cooperatives (Centrosoyuz), and Michal Marik, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives. Starikh concluded his CSSR visit on the same day. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 87 p 2 AU]

FRG AGREES TO TALKS ON GORBACHEV MISSILE PLAN

LD161713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN) — The head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans-Otto Braentigam, has conveyed a verbal answer from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in response to Honecker's verbal message and letter of 2 March 1987. The reply was accepted by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

In his letter of 2 March Erich Honecker appealed to Federal Chancellor Kohl to support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for concluding a separate agreement on the elimination of all medium-range weapons in Europe. In view of the direct interest of both German states in achieving such an agreement, Erich Honecker suggested that authorized representatives of both governments meet to explore how the GDR and FRG could contribute to employing the available opportunity.

In his reply, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed with Erich Honecker's proposal that authorized representatives of the two governments meet for talks.

ARMY TO HOLD EXERCISE WITH GSFG 23-30 MAR

LD161807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN) — In accordance with plans, a joint troop exercise involving the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the GDR National Peoples Army will be held in the region of Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Luebben, and Brandenburg from 23 to 30 March. Up to 25,000 members of the two fraternal armies will participate. The goal of the maneuvers is to perfect the training of the forces. The exercises' leader will be the commander in chief of the GSFG.

As agreed in the Stockholm conference's concluding document, signatories to the Helsinki Final Act were notified of the exercise and invited to send observers.

HONECKER AGREES TO VISIT FRG 2D HALF OF 87

LD151951 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig (DPA) — Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, expects Erich Honecker, GDR state and party leader, to visit the FRG in the second half of 1987. Honecker also told him he would then accept an invitation to Munich according to Strauss, who was speaking today after a 90-minute talk with GDR leaders at the Leipzig Trade Fair. However, the SED chief left the date of his trip open. The invitation to Munich had been agreed with Federal Chancellor Kohl, Strauss said. He added that his talks with Honecker in the GDR Council of State's guest house had been "friendly and amicable."

Strauss explained that he thanked Honecker for easing travel restrictions and for dismantling mines and automatic firing devices along the border since his first trip to the GDR in 1983. Strauss quoted his host as saying the GDR was "proud of developments in travel," the level of which quadrupled last year.

HONECKER, CDU'S SPAETH ASSESS PEACE, COOPERATION

LD161750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met on Monday with Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of the FRG land of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman, for talks at the official headquarters of the Council of State.

Minister-President Spaeth is visiting the Leipzig Spring Fair.

The meeting took place in a realistic and receptive atmosphere. The two men exchanged ideas on current international issues and on questions of GDR-FRG relations.

The two sides agreed that today's most important task is securing and strengthening peace, and that this also represents the main issue in ties between the two German states. Erich Honecker recalled that, in the joint declaration that he and Federal Chancellor Kohl agreed to on 12 March 1985, they stressed the obligation to do everything possible so that war never again, but only and always peace, emanates from German soil. He stated that in view of the tense international situation, even greater efforts are required to strengthen peace. The world is at a turning point, which calls for appropriate behavior.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the Reijkavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan impressively confirmed that practical agreements on disarmament are possible. He emphatically underlined that the opportunity of Rejkavik should not be sacrificed to America's plan for Star Wars. By starting at the point where agreement was nearly reached at Rejkavik, the GDR totally welcomes and supports the initiative of M.S. Gorbachev designed to conclude an immediate and separate agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. This is a great opportunity to lessen the nuclear danger in Europe. Erich Honecker emphasized the statement already made to Federal Chancellor Kohl that in this case, longer-range operational-tactical missiles deployed in the GDR would be withdrawn. Because large numbers of missiles are deployed in both German states, Erich Honecker appealed to Federal Chancellor Kohl to back the Soviet proposal and to exert a positive influence on the United States.

Lothar Spaeth agreed that M. Gorbachev's initiative offers a chance to start the process of arms limitation and disarmament in Europe. The FRG would like to see Europe liberated from medium-range weapons.

Erich Honecker stressed that Europe must recognize its responsibility in the interest of its own security. The two German states must both contribute to this. They should thus resolutely oppose the militarization of space and support the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, a stop to all nuclear tests, strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, and the creation of corridors free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Lothar Spaeth agreed that relations between the GDR and the FRG are an important part of all-European cooperation. If both allow themselves to be guided by their duty to peace, they will affect the international climate in a positive way.

Erich Honecker emphasized that if both sides follow the principles of respect for sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference, realism, accountability, and legitimate mutual interests, relations will continue to improve. There are sufficient opportunities for this in trade, the economy, environmental protection, science, technology, and culture.

The present situation emphasizes more than ever that political dialogue remains important in reaching accords. The GDR agrees with all those who allow themselves to be guided by reason, realism, and goodwill.

Minister Spaeth expressed satisfaction at the positive development of relations between the GDR and Baden-Wuerttemberg, especially in trade and economics, since his visit to the GDR in May 1986. There is agreement in all spheres to expand contacts even further in the service of mutual benefit.

Taking part in the conversation were: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Frank-Joachim Herrman, secretary of state and chief of the Chancery of the Council of State chairman.

Accompanying the Baden-Wuerttemberg minister-president were: Matthias Kleinert, secretary of state in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of State and land government spokesman; Dirk von Haefen, assistant secretary in the state chancery; and Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR.

Spaeth Comments on Talks

LD162133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN) -- Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of the FRG state of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman, has described his talks with Erich Honecker as very open and constructive. Immediately after his meeting today in the Council of State building in Berlin, he told journalists: "We discussed all questions, both the difficult and less difficult, weighty political issues, and relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic. Naturally, emphasis was placed on ties between the GDR and Baden-Wuerttemberg."

Lothar Spaeth said he was satisfied with the atmosphere of talks at the Leipzig Fair and in Berlin. He believed that something akin to a sort of particular interest was growing on both sides, and there had been a degree of progress in intra-German relations. He was convinced that the time is particularly favorable for further developments, and that a climate for additional steps exists.

Asked about relations between the two German states, the Baden-Wuerttemberg minister-president replied: "Good-neighborliness can never be too good, and there are sufficient starting points where we can promote good-neighborly developments. It is no secret that things have been happening recently. If you take the number of visitors, if you consider other things, such as the solution to the problem of political refugees, there is a whole series of signals we can perceive. I believe that in practical terms some progress can be made provided both sides do not expect too much."

Asked about the two German states' responsibility for security, peace, and nuclear disarmament in Europe, Lothar Spaeth said there was a great deal of agreement based on the general secretary and Federal chancellor's joint statement of March 1985. He noted that this joint statement -- and he believed Mr Honecker also viewed it in the same manner -- was a foundation that we must continue to build upon.

Lothar Spaeth said he thought that the medium-range initiative could be seriously supported by both sides. It was also a beginning for hope in specific areas of disarmament, including one of special importance to us: that of medium-range missiles. From this there could be further disarmament, such as a balanced removal of short-range missiles and reduction of conventional arms.

"One should not say at one moment that nothing was being accomplished, and then suddenly say everything was. Instead, one should quite simply continue the dialogue, steadily but, I believe, with staying power, with great calm and composure, and also with a determination to change things," he added.

Asked if he agreed with the Council of State chairman on the special responsibility of the two German states, Minister-President Spaeth replied that no one would dispute that both could and must meet their responsibilities within their alliances and within the framework of overall structures.

Concerning economic relations between Baden-Wuerttemberg and the GDR, Lothar Spaeth said that Baden-Wuerttemberg's volume of trade had grown by 25 percent last year. We achieved a 43 percent increase in exports to the GDR, the minister-president stated. Regarding the further expansion of relations, he mentioned his invitation to GDR economic experts, especially engineers, to give detailed presentations on their industry at Baden-Wuerttemberg. "We believe that an agreement on science and technology must now be reached relatively quickly, as well as an accord on environmental protection. One can then aim for closer cooperation at the university level, for example."

Asked whether agreements on science and technology and on environmental protection could be signed this year, the minister-president said: "Yes, I have the impression that these accords could be signed and concluded this year."

He spoke with Erich Honecker about the possibility of a visit in the way such matters are always discussed. In response to a question Lothar Spaeth said he did not want to engage in speculation about the date of Erich Honecker's trip to the FRG.

Honecker USSR Pavilion Speech

LD151858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig [no date as received] -- The text of the toast delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in the USSR pavilion at the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair is as follows:

We welcome you very warmly to the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair and thank you for your invitation to visit the collective exhibition of the USSR. This year, too, the Soviet Union is proving its economic capability at the international trading center of Leipzig. With a large number of new high quality products, it offers an interesting range of goods for international trade.

We are pleased that these include products designed and produced in close cooperation with the combines and factories of the GDR. High performance and good results make it clear how agreements reached by Mikhail Gorbachev and myself last year are being implemented in the economy's decisive sector. This strengthens both our countries, multiplies their possibilities in utilizing socialism's advantages, and is an important contribution to further deepening socialist economic integration. The GDR will continue to actively cooperate in this based on the accords reached.

Integration of our two countries' economies has reached a high level in terms of both quantity and quality. The extent and depth of this integration is correctly described as being unique in the world. This is reflected by, among other things, 170 government and ministry agreements and 33 branch programs of cooperation which are being intensively implemented.

In further deepening cooperation, attention is being paid primarily to tasks set by mastering the highest technical standards of key technologies. One example is this morning's opportunity to inspect exhibits of our machine tool industry's four combines. Since I have more or less visited every Leipzig Spring Fair since 1945, I can gauge the progress well. I would like to state that in attaining especially high quality, this year's performance of our machine tool industry must be particularly emphasized. It is in part unique in the world and will especially help us to significantly increase labor productivity still further. In the final analysis, everything depends on this.

The machine tools I mentioned make possible a productivity increase of between 300 and 600 percent. As this Leipzig Spring Fair also shows, our possibilities for cooperation here are considerable, and we will exploit them.

Today's tour of the fair conveyed a vivid picture of how the GDR's combines and factories are adjusting to yardsticks which, according to the policy of dynamic, intensive economic and social development decreed by the 11th SED Congress, are decisive. These standards result from further implementing our course of unified economic and social policy under today's conditions, which has provided for itself for over 15 years. Broad application of key technologies for the people's welfare plays a crucial role here.

Our starting point is translating the objectively existing dynamism of productive forces into the highest economic and social results for further strengthening socialism. It is therefore very significant that at this fair, GDR combines, especially those involved in engineering and electrical engineering, offer products that in many respects embody top international standards in science and technology. They raise our chances of both increasing labor productivity and competitive exporting.

In short, it requires utilization of key technologies to make the qualitative growth factors even more effective. The combines are adjusting to this with all their efforts. This was clear at the recently concluded Central Committee seminar attended by combine general directors and the SED Central Committee's party organizers.

We are completing all these tasks with the workers' initiative and active democratic collaboration, especially that of the FDGB. A few weeks ago we analyzed the execution of the 11th party congress decisions and drew conclusions for their further implementation. It became clear that in socialist competition the collective shows great initiative in achieving the plan tasks under concrete conditions. The economic strategy lives in the actions of the people, in the great activity of the trade unions, the FDJ, the Chamber of Technology, and all the GDR's social organizations. We will further bolster this mighty driving force of active democratic work according to the proven motto: "Work, plan, and govern together."

Products and exhibits from GDR combines and factories displayed at the Spring Fair embody the whole wealth of creative ideas, scientific knowledge, research spirit, education, ability, and love of work. Naturally, we assume here that what has been achieved is not everything that can be achieved. Therefore, comparison of performance everywhere is made according to strict international standards, according to the best, and ways are being found to assist those who still lag behind. This *modus operandi* will take us further forward.

The fundamental motive of the working people's thoughts and actions is expressed in the words: "My place of work is my place of battle for peace." The main issue of our time is preventing mankind's destruction in a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring a future of lasting peace. Ever stronger positions of socialism are decisive for this. We heard this expressed frequently during our tour today.

Mikhail Gorbachev's recent initiative for eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe has our full support. The international response shows that this proposal continues to be seen as a historic opportunity for progress in disarmament, one which must be used without excuse or delay. The signing of a relevant agreement is an act of reason.

We see the first step toward a Europe free of nuclear weapons, which is now feasible in light of mankind's great goal: to enter the 21st century without nuclear arms. The peace program which the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states have presented to the entire world and are indefatigably pursuing corresponds to this. Neither on earth nor from space should the threat of annihilation hang over us -- that is why we must end the arms race.

We consider it significant that in the elected FRG parliament's first debate, all parties spoke in favor of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed dismantling of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. This is of great importance, especially since the FRG's territory contains the greatest number of nuclear weapons in Europe.

We support nuclear and conventional disarmament instead of a continuing arms race. We are for detente and cooperation instead of confrontation, and in this spirit we continue our policy of dialogue. If there is improvement in the international situation based on the Reykjavik talks, then new prospects will also open up for outward looking trade.

Trade relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, not least between states with different social systems that peacefully coexist, also play a considerable role in stabilizing peace. It would, therefore, be good if tangible results in international trade relations appeared in 1987. May this Leipzig Spring Fair contribute to this.

The unshakable fighting solidarity of the SED and the CPSU, resting on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is our alliance's unfailing source of strength. On the occasion of our visit to your pavilion today we wish you great success in further implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October, which was so historically important for the world.

Diepgen Views Honecker Talks

LD161827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) — Mayor of West Berlin Eberhard Diepgen said at a news conference in Leipzig today that political developments between East and West also have a positive effect on relations between West Berlin and the GDR. As in the past, he used this year's opportunity to have talks with GDR leaders. Eberhard Diepgen said that through strict adherence to and full application of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, all this accord's possibilities could be used.

On his talk yesterday with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the mayor of West Berlin said that further questions of mutual interest were discussed and possibilities of cooperation in many spheres touched upon.

Regarding reciprocal contacts connected with Berlin's 750th anniversary, Diepgen said that he could not give a final statement on this here in Leipzig. Everyone knows that these topics must be discussed in detail. In his talk with Erich Honecker he said he would be glad to accept the invitation extended to him. This should be further clarified by representatives of both sides with a view to mutual acceptance [Diepgen has also invited Honecker to West Berlin]. He declined to give a date for the decision.

Diepgen said that trade and economic ties between the GDR and West Berlin had developed well. He pointed out that especially during 1986 the flow of goods from West Berlin to the GDR had clearly increased, particularly for capital goods. In conclusion, Diepgen said that if this trend continued it was to be welcomed.

Strauss on Honecker Talks

LD161743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) — Franz-Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria and CSU chairman, spoke at a news conference in Leipzig on Sunday [as received] concerning his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. He said that they had "been conducted in a friendly atmosphere with a desire for understanding and for the solution of concrete questions."

The two exchanged ideas on the international situation, during which Erich Honecker stressed the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed his belief that they offered a concrete opportunity to gradually solve the question of missiles in central Europe and that a separate agreement on medium-range missiles could open an all-embracing offensive for disarmament on both sides. A number of bilateral issues were then examined. These included concluding an environmental protection accord between the FRG and GDR; exchanging information in the fields of nuclear reactor safety and waste utilization; cooperation in the energy sector; and improved traffic connections between the two states. Strauss announced he had agreed with Guenter Mittag to discuss basic economic issues with him in Hannover or Bonn in 2 weeks' time.

Among the other subjects discussed were cooperation between the GDR and Bavaria in AIDS research, cultural exchanges and possibilities for further town twinning arrangements.

DPA CLAIMS CITIZENS SEEKING TO EMIGRATE IMPRISONED

LD131746 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, (DPA) -- According to information available in West Berlin, citizens who inform the Federal Ministry for Intra-German Relations in Bonn of their wish to emigrate have for some time been receiving prison terms. This also took place when the Ministry's West Berlin Section, the Federal House, was informed of people's desire to emigrate, or if information was passed to the Bonn ministry during a GDR citizen's stay in the Federal Republic about others wishing to emigrate. The sentences, which, according to information available today, are said not to be isolated cases, are regarded by Western experts on the GDR as a matter for great concern.

According to these reports, the prison terms are being imposed under Paragraph 219 of the GDR Criminal Code, for "establishing illegal contacts." The paragraph states: "Anyone establishing contacts with organizations, institutions, groups, or individuals having as their aim activity against the GDR's state order, and knowing of these goals or activities, will receive a prison term of up to 3 years or a suspended sentence."

Such punishment, the experts state, would impose a severe burden on the "business basis of relations between the two states." The Bonn ministry responsible for relations with the GDR cannot be categorized as an organization designed to work against the GDR's state order. In the West the sentences are being viewed quite seriously since in the past GDR courts sentenced only people establishing contact with such organizations as the Society for Human Rights or the "ZDF magazine" program.

In West Berlin there is the case of one pensioner who during a visit to the West informed the ministry in Bonn of his relatives' wish to emigrate. The relatives have since been sentenced as the man's "instigators."

Report 'Slandorous' Assertion

LD161655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Mar (ADN) -- Over the last few days, although they know better, the FRG and West Berlin media have disseminated slanderous assertions that GDR citizens have been sentenced for establishing contact with FRG authorities in connection with their departure [from the GDR]. These stories do not correspond to the truth.

HSWP OFFICIAL ACZEL DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

LD161058 Budapest MTI in English 0958 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chief director of the Institute for Social Sciences of the Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union on Monday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at his departure from Budapest's Feirhegy Airport was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

JOINT USSR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL TALKS BEGIN 16 MAR

LD162037 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- The session of the Hungarian-Soviet standing working group on agro-industry began in Budapest Monday. The Hungarian delegation to the session is headed by Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food affairs, while the head of the Soviet delegation is Gennadiy Romanenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the Soviet Union on Agro-Industry.

At the meeting the partners are to discuss experience in joint work over the past year. Experts of the two countries worked together in, among other areas, the processing of agricultural by-products, the utilization of geo-thermic energy, and the ways to increase livestock breeding yields. In 1986 210 Hungarian experts travelled to the USSR on study trips while 135 experts came from there to Hungary to exchange experience.

At the session an examination will also be made of this year's program of cooperation in science and technology, and in economics.

MARJAI'S VISIT TO LEIPZIG FAIR SUMMARIZED

LD162021 Budapest MTI in English 1633 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-German Democratic Republic Committee for Cooperation in Economics, Science and Technology visited the GDR March 14th to 16th, where he participated in the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair.

During his stay the deputy prime minister discussed issues of Hungarian-GDR economic and technological-scientific cooperation as well as topical issues related to socialist economic integration with Deputy Prime Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, GDR co-chairman of the Committee for Cooperation in Economics, Science and Technology, as well as with Deputy Prime Minister Guenther Kleiber, permanent delegate of the GDR to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Jozsef Marjai met with Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade and with other members of the government of the GDR. While visiting the fair he exchanged views with representatives of firms from Hungary and the GDR on experience concerning bi-lateral inter-company relations, priority ventures currently underway, as well as on opportunities for the expansion and advance of production cooperation and specialization.

The representatives of the two governments concluded that the goods on display at the fair are a good reflection of the high level achieved to date in the successful economic, and technological-scientific cooperation of the two friendly countries, and of the favourable experience gained. They agreed to evolve closer cooperation in efforts to master the key technologies of the comprehensive program of the CMEA countries in technological and scientific development to run to 2000, and to rapidly introduce these technologies into the practical fields.

Within the framework of several meetings, the Hungarian deputy prime minister exchanged views with foreign personalities who arrived in Leipzig for the fair, including with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy prime minister, Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany and with Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of the region of Baden-Wuerttemberg, FRG.

Jozsef Marjai arrived home to Budapest Monday.

GDR Trade To Increase

LD161541 Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, March 16 (MTI) -- Economic relations between Hungary and the GDR are to be developed mainly in the research and application of high-technology, it was stated at a Hungarian press conference at Leipzig fair Monday. The GDR takes the third largest share in Hungary's foreign trade with 7 per cent, while Hungary, with 4.5 per cent, is the country's fifth largest trade partner. Over the recent period computer engineering products, peripherals and machine tools have increased in bilateral trade.

The 1987 Goods Exchange Protocol envisages a turnover worth 1,800 million roubles, over 70 per cent of which is covered by contract. Deliveries based on bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements are expected to expand. Under a new agreement valid until the end of the decade, Hungary is to buy 24,600 lorries and sell 5000 Ikarus buses. Bus components are to be delivered by GDR companies, while the Hungarian side is to deliver farm machinery components.

Hungary, an exhibitor at the Leipzig Fair for 40 years, is represented by 44 companies displaying freezing and packing equipment for the canning industry, electrical building blocks, opto-electronical products and dishes to receive satellite broadcast.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS POZSGAY, NAGY ON REFORM

LD151827 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0955 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Excerpts] On the 139th anniversary of the 1848-49 Bourgeois Revolution and War of Independence, bouquets of respect and remembrance were placed at the Sandor Petoefi Memorial on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and Budapest Committee by Comrade Miklos Ovari and Comrade Mihaly Jasso; on behalf of the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] Central Committee and Budapest Committee by Comrade Csaba Hamori and Comrade Peter Kiss; on behalf of the Patriotic People's Front national Council and Budapest Committee by Comrade Imre Pozsgay and Comrade (Ernoe Deak); and on behalf of the National Armed Forces and Corps by Comrade Lieutenant-General Istvan Horvath, Comrade Police Major-General (Ferenc Ballagi), and Comrade Major-General Bela Feher.

[Unidentified Correspondent] Dear viewers, after the wreathlaying, the festive program, directed by Jozsef Kiss and planned to last 30 minutes, will start. [passage omitted]

I believe that on this day, we should remember that the generation of Petoefi's men was preceded by a generation of reformers involved in the long parliamentary battles of Szechenyi, Wesselenyi, Koelcsey and others which laid the foundation for the country's bourgeois transformation. When we use the expression reform today, the previous reform era inevitably comes to mind. I should first like to ask Imre Poszgay, secretary-general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Nagy, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, to what extent Hungarian society of 1987 has prepared itself to carry out this modern reform?

[Poszgay] I believe that everyone here is ready for reform. We can easily see that change is necessary. The signs have been there for the past few years: Our performance is not proportionate to the demands of world development. This applies not only to our economic life, but also to our intellectual output. Therefore, we must prepare for the future.

This preparation is not without precedents in our case, either. Since the mid-sixties, there have been numerous significant reform initiatives in this country, and those who do not recognize this can not adequately prepare for future tasks.

I must also say that festive words about reform cannot be spoken because of the festive mood of the 15 March. It is a task which is very much connected to the everyday; it requires great intellectual preparedness and commitment, with an unceasing entrepreneurial spirit. In addition, we should divest ourselves of some of our negative Hungarian characteristics. First and foremost is the inclination to come to a standstill due to the great problems which tower ahead of us. Because the tasks are so great, we collapse in front of them, instead of seeing in them a possibility of action. I do not believe that Hungary is sailing trouble-free in the sea of peoples, yet it must be said that amidst good foundations and well constructed relations, we have the possibility of finding a solution and have no reason to collapse.

Let me say that all our generations have a common task in this. I am well aware that the main focus of attention here today is directed at youth; this, of course, is natural, not only because of the holiday, but because an unspoiled possibility still can be found in them. The oft-tested possibility exists, it works in us -- sometimes it pulls us through. Something very vigorous must be brought into this reform, and I expect this impetus will come from the youth. However, I view the overall task to be collective.

[Correspondent] I believe that the Youth Leagues issued the appeal "Our Future is at Stake" at the end of January in this spirit. What strength can be found in the youth of 1987 to join in this reform process?

[Nagy] I believe today's youth is fundamentally reformist in the sense that it is interested in long-term processes, long-term results, and long-term development. It is much more interested in our future than any other stratum of society. However, reformism can be fruitful only if it generates action, if it is combined with responsibility, preparedness, and if the youth have something, someone to join. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Turning to the reform process: You pointed out in your festive speech that it is taking place amidst complicated circumstances. Now, in 1987, can people be activated to deal, not with their own troubles, but with the country's problems?

[Pozsgay] Only by assigning the people a greater role in public life. This expression is not truly fitting -- I should say, rather, by people acquiring greater opportunity in public life. People are willing to follow a goal if they can recognize it as their own. If we manage to make the common goal their own goal, they will follow the reform program. If this experiment is unsuccessful, the people will choose the path of isolation instead; shutting themselves in and privately attempting solutions. They will not wait for a solution to their troubles and problems to come from society.

What can be done? That is the real question, because we engage in idle talk when we chant psalms about reform but do not actually produce the institutions amidst which the people, themselves, can do something. I believe the development of self-government, an increase in the citizen's freedom, and the realization of his scope of action in public life are necessary in order for him to feel at home in economic life, too. This property can be collective, it can be personal, but it should somehow be involved in the enrichment of a country, a nation. It should entail interests, public life commitments which bring national benefit. Self-government is the realization of the people's possibilities of association, and with it, the kind of right which exists in our Constitution but whose assertion our institutions have not always allowed. Based on this, initiatives can be introduced by the citizen; initiatives which are not just linked to the fate of the country, but which fall within the legal, constitutional order and the framework of socialism. These possibilities contained in the individual must be wrung out, or the people must voluntarily give them. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Since we are talking here, in the lobby of the National Museum, on 15 March, I cannot avoid asking whether the people's front secretary-general sees a direct connection between the young peoples' awareness of being Magyar, their national self-knowledge, their healthy national pride, and the possibility of carrying out the reform's tasks. Also, to what extent can the Youth League, even within the framework of the "Our Future is at Stake" movement, build on the young peoples' awareness of national identity, and if necessary, what scope is intended for developing these?

[Pozsgay] The connection can be seen without another political organization or movement necessary to show it. Nevertheless, we in the People's Front accept the open display that fosters this connection. A nation needs historical knowledge for its self-awareness, for its commitment to the future. It needs to see that even amidst other social circumstances, it was capable of great deeds, of accomplishing formidable tasks. Here, we should not only take note of the flashing light of the glorious 15 March, but also the period which prepared it, the reform era. The present generation must see how, in similar circumstances, Hungarians acted, and how they did so successfully. If they did not succeed, what in their past conduct must be changed; if they did act successfully, what from it can be mastered?

Now, I should like to point out the result. One of the great achievements and enormous assets, operative until the present, of the pre-1848 reform era was the enormous intellectual store accumulated in scarcely a quarter of a century of Hungarian history.

[Nagy] Imre Pozsgay has already pointed out that it is not possible to talk about national awareness, to think about the solution of our present tasks without a knowledge and understanding of history and of past precedents. My conviction is that the decisive majority of the youth think very soundly in terms of the nation, people, and homeland. They seek the possibilities of a solution to the present problems; in this they also seek their individual scope of action.

Naturally, we try to encourage these attitudes. This is what we seek to build on. Sometimes, this may still be hidden behind apathy, but the moment real actions are the topic at hand, it comes forth.

It is necessary to say, of course, that there is a fortunately very narrow segment of our youth that often uses extreme methods to air its rightful dissatisfaction and criticism over existing problems. They do not think or realize that this behavior causes the greatest trouble precisely to the constructive elements fighting for real change. It sharply narrows their room to maneuver.

[Correspondent] Thank you for talking with us.

DAILY HOLDS DISCUSSION ON LIFE OF MINORITIES

AU131150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Mar 87 p 5

[Round-table discussion: "About the Life of National Minorities," conducted by Geza Hambuch, secretary general of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary; Mrs Robert Jakab, secretary general of the Democratic Federation of Slovaks in Hungary; Marin Mandity, secretary general of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary; Gyorgy Mark, secretary general of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary; Ferenc Stark, head of the national minority department of the Ministry of Education; and NEPSZABADSAG staffer Andras S. Boda -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Four per cent of our homeland's population belongs to one of our national minorities. [passage omitted] Only the joint construction of socialism and its prospects can provide a realistic chance for solving the problems of national minorities in Eastern Europe. We can help this, above all, through our policy on national minorities. [passage omitted]

Mrs. R Jakab: The people currently living in our country voluntarily settled in these areas many centuries ago. These people are not national minorities "torn out" of the body of their nations. For instance, the Slovaks migrated within the boundaries of one state. In the course of historical developments the national minorities living here have become an integral part of Hungarian society. I think one can say that today there is no national identity apart from that expressed in production and through the community. [passage omitted]

M. Mandity: We are Hungarian citizens, but one could also say we lead two lives; one as Hungarian citizens, and the other as members of our nationality. [passage omitted]

Gy. Mark: I think what matters is a characteristic duality. In our case this duality shows itself through our habits, language, and customs that link us to the Romanians, while our social, political, and economic lives are Hungarian. [passage omitted] We Romanians have a somewhat different situation than others, because we are still congregated in a relatively compact bloc. Whereas in the past we were largely in agriculture, we now also have our intellectuals which is partly due to the nationality policy of Hungary. While some of these intellectuals have left us, our national awareness continues with the help of our newspaper, the clubs in Bekescsaba, Szeged, and Budapest, and the rare Romanian radio programs that are sometimes received with difficulty. [passage omitted]

F. Stark: I think it is necessary to emphasize the various shades of the picture which public opinion has of national minorities. When talking about a particular minority group in Hungary, we must not think about the same identity factors demonstrated by the nation speaking the same language. [passage omitted] When talking about the minority population in Hungary we must realize this population is a bilingual community dominated more and more by Hungarian traits, but linked in many ways to the medium that determined its previous existence. [passage omitted]

G. Hambuch: I consider the way in which the national minorities are regarded as partners by various agencies, authorities, and institutions to be very important, that is, what considerations, help, and support minorities are provided in practice. [passage omitted] One must talk about these things without prejudice.

NEPSZABADSAG: Why without prejudice? The role of federations is precisely the strong representation of interests.

G. Hambuch: Naturally. I wanted to add that myself. National minorities must do the utmost for themselves, for their self-realization, and for the survival of their national identity. They must fight for these things, and make sacrifices. I repeat, it is only possible to go forward if greater efforts are shouldered together. [passage omitted]

NEPSZABADSAG: When discussing national minorities we often describe them as bridges or links. Because of the relationship between their languages, national minorities can help to foster good-neighborliness between neighboring peoples, helping them understand and spread knowledge about each other.

M. Mandity: Indeed, a busy bridge exists linking Croats, Serbians, and Slavs, as well as the republics of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

G. Hambuch: We have a good relationship with all three nations that speak German. [passage omitted] The GDR helps us foster our language and culture through interparliamentary agreements, and our relations with the FRG and Austria are expanding positively.

Mrs R. Jakab: We have a most fruitful form of cooperation with Slovakia, based on bilateral and long-term agreements. These documents and cultural accords are indeed filled with life. The relationship between border settlements, counties, as well as Hungarian and Slovak towns and villages attests to a friendly and good-neighborly relationship.

Gy. Mark: We would like to have similar relations. Unfortunately, I cannot recall such cases. We need help in our cultural activities and education. We also expressed this desire at our last congress.

F. Stark: I would like to add that the party's policy on national minorities includes the principle to help -- in all possible ways -- the enforcement of a free relationship between the national minorities living in our country and the nations speaking the same language. This process is an integral part of our system of international relations. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT TO OVERSEE CLOSURE OF BUILDING COMPANY

LD162326 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 15 (MTI) -- Following a resolution by the Council of Ministers, the Veszprem County State Building Industry Company, VAEV, is to continue operation under the supervision of government administration, it was announced in Veszprem Monday at the session of the Enterprise Council by Laszlo Petrovai, deputy minister of construction and urban development. This measure, he stressed, is to put an end to an unfavourable state that has lasted for 10 years, in which the company has been operating with a low level of efficiency, and at a loss. Its loss in 1986 was bigger than in any foregoing year. The consequence has been that that bank providing it with credit, the Hungarian Credit Bank Ltd., has initiated bankruptcy proceedings against the company.

When studying this, the Ministry for Construction and Urban Development on the one hand considered that Veszprem County, as an important industrial region of the country, requires a significant building industry capacity, and a powerful construction industry, while on the other, following thorough investigation, it also noted that the neighbouring building industry companies, i.e. the companies of Fejer, Zala, Gyor-Sopron and Vas Counties, as well as the No. 22 Building Industry Enterprise were ready to undertake this task and were suitable to handle it. Thus, the activity of the company to be terminated during the proceedings can be replaced in this way. In the meanwhile, merger with the Alba Regia Building Industry Company appeared to be a solution, but this was not done for a variety of reasons. Most recently, various warning signs of problems in operation also surfaced at the Veszprem County State Building Industry Company. Managers and workers left their posts, one after the other. State administration had to intervene in the interests of the people working there and to protect company assets.

Therefore, the minister of Construction and Urban Development appointed retired manager of the Gyor-Sopron County State Construction Industry Company Istvan Krakovits, to manage VAEV to replace the enterprise council which had ceased to operate. His job is to see to it that work is continuous, and to protect assets and company order until the bankruptcy proceedings begin. He has the right to sell assets and contracts if that will help the financial situation, and must also see to it that manpower receives its wages. As has also been announced, the workers will begin to be transferred to other jobs during this transitional period. A coordination committee has been set up in Veszprem to support this process, on initiative of the county party committee.

BRIEFS

SRFY ENERGY AGREEMENT -- Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Under a 20-year electroenergetics agreement between the Hungarian Electrical Works Trust (MVMT) and the Yugoslav Jugel Company signed in Pecs Thursday, the Hungarian party undertook to supply electric energy to Yugoslavia from a third country through the domestic system. Elkektrovoivodina, an affiliate of Jugel, is to build a 400 kv transmission line between Szeged and Subotica for the purpose under a contract which was signed simultaneously with the transit agreement. The recent agreement marks an important stage in the nearly three-decade electroenergetics cooperation of the two countries. The new transmission line is expected to increase the present energy turnover of 100-200 million kilowatt-hours a year to about 1,000-1,500 million. As 25 percent of Hungarian electricity requirements is covered by import, it is considered the multilateral connection may be particularly important for international and domestic service defects. It is expected the transmission line will broaden energy exchange and investment expenditure will be returned in two years. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 12 Mar 87 LD]

USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD162207 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 16 — A Soviet economic delegation headed by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov, member of the CPSU CC and deputy to the Supreme Council [Soviet] of the Soviet Union, arrived here today at the invitation of the Polish Government.

The Soviet guests will conduct talks on the current problems of economic cooperation and trade exchange between both countries.

The possibilities of undertaking joint goals of speeding up the development and the restructuring of both countries' economies will also be discussed. This concerns mainly the new, progressive forms of economic links including, among other things, the formation of joint enterprises.

Minister Aristov was received today by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The meeting concerned the overall mutual economic relations, with particular regard to new forms of economic cooperation and the possibilities of intensifying the trade cooperation between both countries.

Also today, the Soviet minister met with Franciszek Kubiczek, the first deputy chairman of the government Planning Commission, and began talks with Andrzej Wojcik, the Polish minister of foreign trade.

CZYREK, PAPER COMMENT ON RESULTS OF U.S. TOUR

Statement Praises Relations

AU161433 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz report: "Improved Polish-American Relations -- Jozef Czyrek's Statement for ZYCIE WARSZAWY at the End of His U.S. Visit"]

[Excerpts] New York, 12 March — The U.S. visit by Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Relations Commission, PZPR Politburo member, and Central Committee secretary, ended on 11 March. Just before flying home from Kennedy Airport in New York, Czyrek made a statement to ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent Karol Szyndzielorz and PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt. In the course of his remarks, he characterized the program and results of the talks he and the other members of his delegation had in Washington and New York. [passage omitted]

We asked J. Czyrek about the purpose of the marathon talks and meetings, and he said:

"The purpose of the talks and meetings was to continue the established Polish-American dialogue, which turned around after General W. Jaruzelski received Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in Warsaw. Through this dialogue we wanted to intensify mutual understanding by presenting Polish affairs in the proper light. This is the platform of understanding regarding the solution to various difficult problems, including those of Polish-American relations. We also want to define more closely the program for improving and developing Polish-American relations in terms of our opportunities, that is, to program the policy of approach described in Washington as 'step by step,' [preceding phrase in English] which in Polish means step by step."

[Correspondents] What can already be said about the changes in Polish-American relations?

[Czyrek] "Ours was a truly working visit, and its program ensured that we were able to talk with everyone who determines Polish-American relations -- with legislators; representatives of the administration, industry, commerce, and finance; and with Polish-American, Catholic, and Jewish communities. The media showed considerable interest in our trip."

[Correspondents] What about the atmosphere of the talks themselves?

[Czyrek] "All our talks were held in a candid, meaningful, and altogether friendly atmosphere. It goes without saying that there were differences of views on some international and bilateral issues. Nevertheless, our talks were marked by a determination to search for agreement, to find joint opportunities, to intensify dialogue, and to develop relations."

"We talked about many subjects, including the most important international issues. The Polish side voiced full support for the Soviet-American dialogue. It is obvious that our talks centered on the growth of political, scientific-cultural, and human relations between us. We achieved some measure of progress in all these areas; this allows us to develop a program that we can agree upon to further develop our relations."

"During the visit we agreed that an official delegation of the Polish Sejm will travel to the United States before the end of June. We will continue to discuss an accord on scientific-technological cooperation. A Polish-American economic council will meet in Poland. We decided that our foreign affairs ministries will hold regular consultations on bilateral and international questions, noted our consensus regarding the exchange of ambassadors, and agreed on the need for a meeting between Polish and U.S. fiscal experts."

"All this shows that we have made some progress after years of stagnation. This was the beginning of our road. The two sides must determine the speed with which we will make up for lost time, and both should make the process dynamic. The Polish side is ready to make its contribution. Poland regards the improvement in its ties with the United States as part and parcel of the general process of improving East-West relations."

Throughout the visit no one counted the hours or complained of exhaustion. In any case, following a long pause, we are able to say again that a significant Polish-American dialogue is possible.

TRYBUNA LUDU Marks Events

AU161442 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 87 p 5

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "The Telephone Call to Rostenkowski and Shultz' Reaction"]

[Text] The scene is the National Press Club in Washington, at a luncheon honoring Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House of Representatives' "Ways and Means" Committee. This name shows that the Rostenkowski committee's function is to collect means -- in other words money -- from individuals and corporations (mainly in the form of taxes, but not just taxes) and transfer them via Congress to the state. The club is filled with people, not only because Rostenkowski is very popular, but also because taxation is a very important -- albeit painful -- matter for Americans.

Before lunch there are cocktails for "selected guests." I am taking part because it is already known that Rostenkowski will meet tomorrow with Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission.

Rostenkowski is a very interesting figure since he opposed Ronald Reagan's sanctions against Poland when virtually every "major" figure supported them. He says: "I was in Kentucky when I got a telephone call from the President saying he was going to introduce sanctions and withdraw the most-favored-nation clause. I told him I did not think this was a wise move. But the President insisted. I acknowledged it. Now I am happy the sanctions have been lifted."

One may ask: Why did Reagan telephone Rostenkowski about imposing sanctions? The point is that Rostenkowski oversees America's customs system, including the most-favored-nation clause. Thus, indirectly but strongly, Rostenkowski is connected with this provision.

Rostenkowski's planned meeting with Jozef Czyrek did not occur since Vice President George Bush said he wanted to meet Czyrek. Bush wanted to see Czyrek on the same day and at the same time as Rostenkowski, as his schedule was open only then. For this reason, Rostenkowski and Czyrek decided they would use the luncheon for the Polish delegation given by Dante Fascell, chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, as a forum for the talks planned for their meeting. When it comes to choosing between protocol and substance, Rostenkowski always goes for substance, and congratulated Czyrek on the change of program.

The unscheduled meeting between Bush and Czyrek shows how important our delegation's visit is to the Americans. It ought to be noted, however, that during the visit's planning stage, not all sides equally agreed. It was necessary to work on a final degree of acceptance. From what John Hardt, deputy director of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, has said, it turns out that the Americans did not expect the Polish delegation to be so -- as they openly said -- representative and pluralistic, consisting of, apart from Jozef Czyrek, Witold Lipski, a ZSL activist; and two nonparty members of the Consultative Council -- Jozef Andrzej Gierowski, rector of the Jagiellonian University; and Aleksander Legatowicz, a Katowice activist representing church circles.

A visit like this confirms the importance of already established personal contacts. These contacts called for an important meeting between Lipski, a long-standing activist in the IPU, and Edward Derwinski, former Republican congressman and another former activist in this union. Derwinski occupies a key position in the State Department having recently been appointed under secretary for foreign aid, viewed from the angle of U.S. security.

As far as the State Department is concerned, two facts are worth highlighting: First, a lunch for the Polish delegation was hosted by Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead. As we know, he talked to Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw toward the end of January. Before occupying his present position, this financier by profession was a partner in a Wall Street brokerage firm. Moira Johnston, financial expert and author of the best-seller "Mergers -- Wall Street's New Warriors," writes that "Whitehead was one of the most respected voices on Wall Street." Whitehead was renowned for his profound psychological view of his partners and opponents. For this reason, he is also known in official Washington. His assessment of Wojciech Jaruzelski, and especially Whitehead's solidarity, had a direct influence on the decision to lift sanctions. Whitehead recently called on American businessmen to take a greater interest in economic relations with Eastern Europe.

The second fact concerning the State Department may seem like an anecdote, but it does have merit. During his talk with Shultz, Czyrek gave him an English-language copy of Professor Suchodolski's "History of Polish Culture." Czyrek said to him: "We know you are a learned man. Nevertheless, Suchodolski's book is a publishing landmark. It may help you get better acquainted with Poland before you go there." Instead of saying "before you go," the excellent but tired interpreter (this meeting was the fourth that day), said "instead of going." In other words, it looked like the book was to take the place of Shultz' trip to Poland. Shultz' reaction was fast as lightning: "But I do want to go to Poland one day." A correction, accompanied by a burst of laughter, was made immediately. But who knows if we would have gotten such a spontaneous reaction from Shultz without the error?

The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission also played an important role in terms of informing the public: it held a successful news conference. It also met with the editors of three newspapers, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THE WASHINGTON POST, and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. The delegation's spokesman, Marian Podkowinski, briefed the American press in detail on its visit and about Poland.

Jozef Czyrek gave an interview to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. It was conducted by Tad Szulc, who is one of the best in the Washington press corps. Szulc is going to Poland to write an article about our country for NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, accompanied by James L. Stenfield, the magazine's star photographer.

In many respects, therefore, the Sejm delegation's trip has been successful. No one denies that it was merely the first step on the road to an authentic normalization of Polish-U.S. relations, and that we may yet encounter many difficulties. Nevertheless, in the words of Jan Kinast, under secretary of state for foreign affairs and the delegation's adviser, "what has already been achieved is of permanent value. Now it must be cast in concrete."

PAP CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON WU XUEQIAN VISIT

LD132340 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 13 -- Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party CC and member of the State Council ended his official visit here today.

The Chinese guest, who left for Sofia, was bidden farewell at the Warsaw Okęcie Airport by Marian Orzechowski, the Polish minister of foreign affairs and PUWP CC Political Bureau member.

Before his departure the Chinese minister of foreign affairs was received by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski. The two exchanged information on the work and tasks of the Sejm and the Chinese National People's Congress. The role of these two bodies in implementing reforms and in the process of socialist democratization in the two countries was also discussed. Roman Malinowski also informed the Chinese guest on the activities of the Sejm's main bodies and informed his guest about the tasks of the Sejm's spring session.

During the talk the sides stressed the significance of parliamentary contacts for the development of multilateral cooperation and friendship between both countries. They also expressed satisfaction over the rapid and favourable development of relations between Poland and China, acknowledging that this lay in the interest of both nations and favoured the cause of peace and socialism.

Following is the communique for the press, obtained by PAP:

Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party CC and the State Council, People's China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid an official visit to Poland between March 10-13, at the invitation of member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

The Chinese guest was received by First Secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Sejm (Parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

During his tour of Poland, the Chinese minister saw the "Igloopol" plant at Debica and transport manufacturer WSK at Mielec, stayed at Krakow and saw the premises of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz where he paid homage to the victims of Nazi genocide.

The Polish and Chinese foreign ministers highly appraised the development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between both states and nations, based on the principles of full equality and mutual advantages.

They stressed vast importance of top-level political dialogue which began from a working visit to China by First Secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to promote still closer mutual relations of friendship and cooperation.

The ministers noted the the current need to give the Polish-Chinese relations a stable and long-range character and to systematically develop various forms of cooperation, including between both respective parties, groupings and socio-political organizations in both countries.

They expressed deep satisfaction at the successful and dynamic growth of mutual economic, trade and scientific-technical relations, and particularly favourably saw the progress of contacts between the Polish Sejm and the National People's Congress as well as closer links between (Poland's) Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and the People's Political Consultative Conference of China, as service to deeper knowledge and understanding of each other and to further strengthening of the traditional friendship between the peoples of Poland and China.

The minister exchanged views on current international situation, especially on Europe and Asia and the Pacific region. Reviewing current international situation, Marian Orzechowski and Wu Xueqian said relations between states should be based on peaceful co-existence, non-use of force or the threat of it, respect for the sovereignty and equality of all states, and non-interference in internal affairs of others. They expressed concern over continuing international tension and occurrence of flashpoints in different parts of the world, and concertedly emphasised the need to solve conflicts and tensions by peaceful means.

The talks noted the roles of both states in strengthening international peace and security, detente, lowering the level of armaments and development of international cooperation. The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect and understanding.

Minister Wu Xueqian expressed cordial thanks for the hospitality and warm welcome by the Polish Government and invited Minister Marian Orzechowski for an official visit to People's China. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Before flying from Warsaw, Wu Xueqian met with journalists, saying his visit was filled with rich content and brought considerable results, becoming an important factor preparing a Polish visit by acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang.

Referring to the Polish-Chinese relations, the minister said they were developing very well.

"There was a period of tangles, but it is over and now we are looking ahead. It was reflected in Wojciech Jaruzelski's last year's visit to China where he had frank, friendly and open talks with Chinese leaders, which both sides evaluated highly," he said.

"During my visit to Poland, I was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski who gave me a comprehensive assessment of the internal situation as well as major international issues. The talk took two hours, which is a sign of the level of relations between Poland and China," the minister said.

"As to prospects of cooperation, both in politics and economics, they are good. We have much to do. My visit was received by the party, state authorities and Polish society cordially and with big attention and it will certainly become a good incentive for further development of mutual cooperation," he told the journalists.

He noted the swiftly developing economic relations and trade, saying Poland had a prominent position among China's socialist trade partners. "We look with optimism in the future. It means that China and Poland have still a lot to do and the problem is to become better [words indistinct] the minister said.

Asked about similarities and differences between the economic reform drives [word indistinct], Wu Xueqian said the reforms could not be identical, given their different conditions.

"Each of our states should lay down its reform policy in accordance with their respective histories and evaluations of the present reality. But we have many thoughts and ways in common, such as seeking to strengthen the autonomy of the company and ability of autonomous management and financing," he said.

Referring to international affairs, the minister (?singled out) preservation of peace as the most important question. "In this field, China and Poland must closely cooperate. We also believe that both countries have a common standpoint on many important international issues, such as the need of radical reduction of nuclear armaments, ways to enhance help to developing countries or improved North-South relations.

Wu Xueqian noted also that both countries should develop contacts in culture, science and sports and seek broader human exchange.

WOJCIK PAYS VISIT TO JAPAN; MEETS NAKASONE

For Japanese coverage of the visit to Japan by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, including his meetings with Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Kuranari, see the Japan section of the 11 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD051040 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 4 -- The Council of State gathered here today to discuss strengthening the influence of the people's councils over local organs of state administration.

The meeting analyzed the procedures for laying down local socio-economic plans and budget, control over their implementation, control and supervision over implementation of election campaign postulates and suggestions as well as interpellations from the councillors and motions from territorial self-government bodies.

Evaluation of how these tasks are fulfilled is part of the process of giving acceptance of accounts to voivodes (province governors) and heads of smaller territorial units.

One of the forms of influence over the administration is the councils' examination of how the officials handle public complaints and suggestions. The councils also have a say in appointments to executive posts on local civil service bodies.

The Council of State said an extremely important obligation of the people's councils is to promote the citizens' sense of security conceived as equality of all under the law and effective possibility to win a just decision.

The people's councils should in greater degree guard this conception of the rule of law and make wider use of their powers, including their instruments of influence on personnel policy.

The Council of State came out in favour of the idea of inviting to the sessions of people's councils, especially at the primary level, of possibly largest number of people, including youth, and giving them the floor, as suggested by president of the Council of State to a conference of voivodship, councils (WRN) heads.

Such form of contact with the local community should offer a chance to air public evaluation of the work of the local tiers of state administration, the council said.

In a review of the work of the Publications and Performances Control Board in 1986, the council welcomed fewer censorship interventions than in 1985.

It also examined a science and higher education minister's evaluation of science cadre developed over the past 20 years, which pointed to shortage of scientific personnel in such fields as information transmission, environmental protection or economic forecasting and efficient management.

More emphasis should go to education for the more future-oriented domains, such as electronics, automation and robotization, rational operation of natural resources, advanced power industry, new materials and their manufacture, biotechnology and the food industry.

The council ratified an agreement between Poland and the DPRK on legal assistance in civil, family and penal proceedings, signed in Pyongyang on Sept. 28, last year.

POLITYKA VIEWS CONVERGING POLICIES WITH USSR

LD121829 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 12 -- The weekly POLITYKA today carried an extensive article by its leading columnist Daniel Passent who wrote, among other things: "In my opinion, there is one topic that prevails in politics, namely, 'Jaruzelski and Gorbachev', or 'Gorbachev and the Polish issue' or simply 'Changes in the Soviet Union and Poland'."

"The convergence of transformation in the two countries is obvious." (...) "And all this results from a high critical assessment of weaknesses in each of the two states. We have arrived at this policy following different roads. In Poland, it was the grass roots that played a greater role whereas in the Soviet Union -- it was the authorities-related factors. But later followed similar uniting of the two forces, none of which can separately put policy on new paths -- as it is some dose of consonance of authorities with the grass roots necessary to meet this goal.

Passent also wrote that when he was recently asked about these issues he said: "Never in my life the direction of changes in the Soviet Union has ever been so convergent with wishes of Polish society."

"The most significant thing for the reforms, especially the economic ones but also others, is not to get bogged down," stressed Passent at the end of his article. In this and many other respects, vigorous changes in the Soviet Union could not come at a better time.

CORRECTIONS TO NEWSPAPER'S VIEWS OF CZYREK TALKS

The following corrections pertain to the item subheaded "RZECZPOSPOLITA Views Talks," published in the 13 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 2, paragraph seven, lines four to five:

...roundtable, which will be chaired by Mrs Rozanne Ridgway. In addition Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead will receive the entire group....(changing "Mr" to "Mrs" and supplying missing name)

BRIEFS

SOVIET TELEVISION BROADCASTS -- At a 12 March Ministry of Communications news conference, Leszek Soltysik, director of the main radio communications office, announced a plan for Warsaw reception of Soviet television programs with a trial broadcast scheduled for 20 March and start-up on 26 March. Soltysik says: Through an accord with the USSR, we have received as a gift a satellite reception terminal operating in a band of 4 gigahertz. We have achieved a signal with good technical quality with this terminal. Soviet specialists are going to conduct a number of surveys and tests. Using a Japanese radio line that has excellent parameters we shall send the programs to the Palace of Culture where we already have a transmitter installed. The transmitter will work on the 51st channel. We are ready to start on 26 March with a full quality broadcast of Soviet programs. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 87 LD]

CEAUSescu BEGINS VISIT TO BURMA 14 MAR

AU141659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Rangoon (AGERPRES) 14/3/1987 -- Saturday, March 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu started an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The official ceremony of the arrival of the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people took place at the Mingaladon International Airport of Rangoon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Valentin Ceausescu were welcomed with particular warmth and cordiality by the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, and Mme San Yu.

The distinguished guests were then warmly welcomed by the vice president of the republic, U Aye Ko, and his wife, the secretary of the State Council, U Sein Lwin, and his wife, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, the chairman of the Council of People's Justices, U Tin Aung Hein, members of the government.

After receiving state honours President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu left the airport. The official file drove along the thoroughfares of the festively adorned Rangoon welcomed with warmth and friendship by thousands of inhabitants of the Burmese capital.

At the official residence, in the main reception hall, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, together with Valentin Ceausescu, cordially with President U San Yu and Mme San Yu, in an atmosphere permeated with satisfaction at meeting on Burma's soil.

Holds Talks With President

AU151937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1709 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Rangoon AGERPRES 15/3/1987 -- Sunday, March 15, official talks were held at the presidential palace in Rangoon between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu.

The talks were attended:

For Romania by: Mme Elena Ceausescu; Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta; Foreign Minister Ioan Totu; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the President of the Republic; Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other officials.

For Burma: U Aye Ko, vice-president of the republic, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Tun Tin and Kyaw Htin, deputy prime ministers; U Ye Gaung, minister for foreign affairs, and other officials.

President U San Yu expressed his satisfaction for the visit the distinguished Romanian guests are paying to his country, a visit which marks an outstanding moment in the history of relations between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that, through concerted efforts, the ties of collaboration between Romania and Burma would further grow, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged upon the Romanian people's preoccupations and achievements in the economic and social development of the country, upon the democratic system of governing society. Emphasizing that Romania set its international relations on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual regard, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and reciprocal advantage, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that all conditions existed for the Romanian-Burmese ties to see steady development in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres. In that respect, it was agreed upon that delegations of the two countries discuss and materialize in accords and understandings the possibilities of boosting mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Burma.

The two presidents approached aspects of the current international life. Concern was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation following the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, the continuation of the states of conflict and tension in the world, the amplification of the world economic crisis, which deepens the gap between the poor and rich countries. It was assessed that now more than ever before the safeguarding of peace and life, the rallying of all the peoples' efforts with a view to stopping the dangerous course of events toward tension and war were vital demands for mankind's existence.

During the talks the necessity was underscored of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, of backing the developing countries in their endeavours to surmount the difficulties caused by the world economic crisis, by the burden of foreign debts and high interest rates.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President U San Yu expressed their conviction that the two countries and peoples' common aspirations after peace and collaboration were a fine basis for the strengthening of the Romanian-Burmese cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, serving peace and collaboration among nations.

The talks proceeding under the sign of mutual esteem, respect and understanding, in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Socialist Party Leader

AU151839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1534 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Rangoon AGERPRES 15/3/87 — Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with U Ne Win, chairman of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP).

Chairman U Ne Win was accompanied by U Ye Guang, member of the Central Executive Committee of the CC of the BSPP, minister for foreign affairs.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at his Burmese visit and at having the opportunity to talk with chairman U Ne Win and other Burmese leaders.

During the talk views were exchanged on the development stage and prospects of the ties between Romania and Burma. It was assessed that they followed a positive course, and the two countries' wish was underlined to jointly identify and carry into effect new ways and means for the expansion of their collaboration, especially on an economic plane, in accordance with the development programmes of Romania and Burma. To that end, it was agreed upon to further work for the intensification of cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party also exchanged views on current international issues, with emphasis on the need to stop the arms race and pass on to firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, as well as on the imperative of liquidating underdevelopment and of establishing of new international economic order.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the responsibility of all the states of the world in inducing the conclusion of appropriate accords conducive to eliminating the dangers posed to mankind's peace and future, to the assertions of the policy of detente and understanding among nations. In the context, he highlighted the major role of the small and medium-sized states, of the developing and non-aligned countries.

The talk evinced the interdependence between disarmament and the bridging of gaps between poor and rich countries, the harmonious development of all countries. In that sequence of ideas, concern was shown over the consequences of the deterioration of the world economic-financial situation, of the unparalleled increase of foreign debts, over the serious situation of the developing countries whose natural resources are subject to spoliation owing to inequitable economic relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for the solidarity and unity of action of the developing and non-aligned countries as they represent the great majority of mankind and they must and can bring about a new course in interstate relations, and find a global solution to underdeveloped questions, with the participation and in the interest of all peoples, of the progress and development of all world nations, in harmony with the cause of international peace and collaboration.

The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Concludes Visit 16 Mar

AU160823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Rangoon, AGERPRES, March 16, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, concluded today the official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, paid at the invitation of President San Yu.

Burmese Reportage on Visit

For Rangoon Domestic Service accounts of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's trip to Burma from 14 to 16 March, see the Burma section of the 16 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

'CHRISTIAN' OPPOSITION MOVEMENT REPORTED

AU170808 Paris AFP in English 0354 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, March 17 (AFP) -- A "Christian" opposition movement, the Romanian Democratic Action movement has been set up in Romania to work for a "multi-party democracy" the Austrian Catholic news agency KATHPRESS reports.

The RDA would be the first opposition movement in communist Romania where dissidence has been confined to individual action until now.

The emergence of the movement coincides with a sharp deterioration in living conditions in Romania which suffers from a chronic shortage of food and energy supplies, observers said.

KATHPRESS said the RDA had recently issued a 40-page "manifesto" calling for "a new policy based on Christian ideals and teaching."

The news agency said the manifesto urged "a return to the traditional spiritual values of Christianity in Romania" and criticised the Orthodox Church for its "indulgence towards the atheist communist regime."

Out of Romania's estimated 22 million people, about 80 per cent belong to the Orthodox church.

KATHPRESS said the RDA is believed to have been responsible for leaflets distributed in Bucharest on January 22 calling on workers to strike on January 23.

Quoting a clandestine publication by the Hungarian minority in Transylvania (western Romania) it said the Romanian Government had put it about that the leaflets were the work of "Soviet diplomats accredited in Bucharest."

In the past, President Nicolae Ceausescu who has steered an independent foreign policy course in defiance of Moscow, has successfully exploited Romania's national pride and mistrust of its Soviet neighbour to rally popular support for his regime.

Romania has known none of the uprisings which have marked the communist era in other allies of the Soviet Union.

INCOME REGULATIONS TO EASE WAGE LAW INTRODUCTION

AU171045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Mar 87 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Lower Pay in Three Installments"]

[Text] There was obviously some confusion at a number of work collectives when calculating and paying wages for February. It is pointed out in the Federal Secretariat for Finances that the SFRY Official Gazette will publish regulations on the way funds for personal incomes are to be calculated in accordance with the new intervention law, which makes wages dependent on productivity. It was announced in the secretariat that associated labor organizations are under no obligation to deduct some of the funds paid earlier in excess of the average for the fourth quarter last year from February's wages, as has been erroneously stated in some places. This excess will be deducted in three equal installments only after the first periodic accounts have been prepared, unless, of course, the excess has been covered by then through higher productivity or greater revenue per worker. In addition, those organizations able to show results in productivity, or a possible increase in revenue per worker, in their monthly accounts may pay the personal incomes actually earned before the 3-month periodic accounts are prepared.

Yugoslavia's Social Accounting Service had earlier sent instructions along these lines to its branches, and it believes that there should have been no misunderstandings of the sort that have apparently occurred in some places.

In any case, it is clear that the law must be applied, and the regulations published yesterday will only facilitate its implementation.

HASANI, ZEMLJARIC CONFER WITH SERBIAN LEADERS

LD162219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; and Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks with the leadership of the SR of Serbia in Belgrade this afternoon. The two sides briefed each other on the political situation in the country, economic trends both in Yugoslavia and the SR of Serbia at the beginning of this year, and on activities related to changes in the Constitution following the SFRY Presidency's initiative. Views were also exchanged on some aspects of the SFRY's international position and foreign policy.

It was stressed that the present difficult economic situation in the country obliges all, and leaders in particular, to secure political unity by quickly and comprehensively implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization. It was noted that since the beginning of the crisis 7 years ago, Yugoslav society, and the LC in particular, had successfully countered forces opposed to socialism and the type of economy advocated by the stabilization program. It is undoubtedly a major turnaround, which should be followed by correct answers and solutions, and which calls on us to persevere along the lines of the LCY's commitments and the long-term program at any price and without compromise.

In this connection President Hasani was briefed on the efforts designed to speed up the Serbian economy's integration and its emergence on the world market, and to increase and stabilize its exports. He was also told about the outcome of efforts to reduce red tape and decrease the strain on the republic's economy. In addition, reference was made to the Federal Executive Council's latest measures in the sphere of economic policy.

As for intranational relations, particular attention was paid to steps and actions designed to stabilize the situation in Kosovo and halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

The representatives of the SR of Serbia briefed the president of the SFRY on current activities regarding the changes to both the SFRY and Serbian Constitutions. It was agreed that the constitutional changes provide an opportunity to eliminate all shortcomings in our economic and political system and that democratic procedures will be applied in making the changes. At the same time, efforts must be made to suppress the ideas by various opposition forces that wish to participate in the changes, but which deviate from the tenets of socialism and self-management.

It was also stressed that the pace of these changes should be hastened without unnecessary delays and repetitious discussions about issues that have already been resolved, as a great amount of time had already been wasted. In our present situation this is increasingly becoming a strategic factor.

A number of other issues related to the situation in the SR of Serbia and the country as a whole were also touched upon, according to a statement issued after the talks.

REACTIONS IN SERBIA TO INTERVENTION LAWS NOTED

LD162002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- The application of intervention laws during the payment of personal incomes for February did not cause a great number of work stoppages. This occurred in only 11 associated labor organizations with around 1,000 employees, but the application of intervention laws was accompanied by great and mass dissatisfaction of workers.

Stating this, Milovan Cotric, Republican Trade Union Council adviser for economic questions, stressed that on this occasion many collectives showed patience and great awareness. He illustrated this with the example of schools which the Social Accountancy Service refused to pay appropriate personal incomes to. Some teachers' collectives resorted to protests, and refusals to receive salaries (lower than expected), rather than work stoppages.

According to Cotric, the mass appearance of problems with paying educational workers' wages has resulted from the fact that their regular -- established by intervention laws -- increase of personal incomes has not been considered when calculating their average personal incomes for the last quarter of 1986.

The anger of those associated labor organizations which, as Cotric says, operated efficiently and last year carefully determined their personal incomes is justified. Today the law "punishes" them for this: They have proper business results, their personal incomes are lower than what they could be under the social compact, but they are not allowed to increase them above the average wage paid out in the last quarter of 1986.

The Serbian Trade Union carefully follows everything that occurs in connection with payment of personal incomes "in order to be prepared for irregular phenomena that could result from this irregular situation," Milovan Cotric points out. Problems connected with this will soon be even worse, particularly in some 500 organizations employing nearly 150,000 workers, which finished last year with losses. According to the law on recovery these firms will also have to lower personal incomes.

CROATIAN TU FEDERATION ANSWERS NEW WAGE LAW

LD142300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's extended session, the Presidium of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation demanded that a thorough examination be made, at the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federations level, as soon as possible, on the consequences of the intervention law on personal incomes throughout the country. It should focus on the motivation of workers to make greater efforts on the job, and to adopt appropriate stances on the matter. The result of this analysis may be possible proposals for specific changes to the "law on pay," oriented, above all, toward its selective operation and the removal of its negative effects on organizations that act economically in the distribution of pay and otherwise provide low personal incomes.

The extraordinary session of the expanded Presidium of the Republican Council of Trade Unions was convened because of worker dissatisfaction following the application of the law on personal incomes, which in one or two places has been expressed through stoppages. Thus, in Zagreb over the last few days there have been about 35 extraordinary meetings of workers and work stoppages in individual collectives. There was a warning that the implementation of the law would have significant consequences in a large number of organizations. Reactions were expressed, in particular, in those collectives that must reduce personal incomes by an average of between 10-30 percent or more. It is a fact that among them there are quite a few collectives which, in the last quarter of 1986, actually increased the amount earmarked for accumulation at the expense of personal incomes and are now being "punished" for their diligence. The dissatisfaction of workers is all the greater. This is due to the fact that the restriction of personal incomes coincides with decisions to raise prices of products with a vital effect on living standards.

Ivo Bilandzija, president of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation, stressed that the implementation of the principles underpinning the long-term program of economic stabilization requires significant turnabouts and will certainly cause difficulties, even social and other troubles in society, something which should have been prepared for earlier. We must recognize, he observed, that we did not take this seriously enough, a matter in which the trade unions too cannot avoid their responsibility, though the blame is greater for those who lay down and propose policy.

Without bringing into question the position that adopted laws must be respected while they are in force, Bilandzija noted that there are many open and unclear questions concerning its implementation.

He also pointed out that at the same time this degraded 2 years of work by the trade unions on improving the implementation of the social compact on incomes. Bernardo Jurlina [not further identified] believes that this has brought into doubt the system of reaching social compacts and self-managing agreement-reaching in the sphere of generating and distributing income. Increased personal incomes paid out at the end of last year, he feels, were only a psychological and self-defense reaction of associated labor to all the vagueness and possible freezing of wages. It is not the passing of the law itself which is disputed so much as part of its philosophy, according to which personal incomes must be nominally returned to the level they held in the last quarter -- something which objectively punishes precisely those organizations that at that very time were setting money aside for accumulation at the expense of personal incomes.

A characteristic example is the Nikola Tesla collective in Zagreb. In March it would have to reduce personal incomes by almost a full 50 percent -- and this is a collective that has done good business, achieved high exports and acted prudently in the distribution of pay. [passage omitted]

However, it was stressed at the same time that the introduction of order into the sphere of distribution must cause certain shake-ups, and there would be no getting around this. Likewise, all those who increased their personal income without justification must return the excess. Nevertheless, the trade unions must speak out in favor of the system of reaching social compacts and self-managing decisionmaking in the sphere of distribution.

SOME WORKERS REACT 'TEMPESTUOUSLY' TO INCOME LAW

LD162146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 16 Mar 87

["Reaction To Intervention Laws: Croatia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- The initial reaction to the consequences of the implementation of the laws in Croatia came from those organizations which, according to February accounts, must lower incomes by an average of 10 to 30 percent. In certain environments, in particular where personal incomes are usually low, workers reacted rather tempestuously -- with work stoppages. This happened in several places in Zagreb, Zadar, Karlovac and Pula. According to some data, there were some 40 such "extraordinary" gatherings of workers and work stoppages last week.

This was the reason for an extraordinary session of the extended Croat Trade Union Council Presidium on Saturday [14 March]. It was said there were many unsolved and unclear questions in implementing the law, which had begun without sufficient preparation and recognition of the possible consequences. No one disputes that order should be brought to the system of distribution and that insisting on real economic categories should also entail certain consequences, but it has turned out that the law has a considerable impact on those collectives that were economical in their distribution, and are therefore "punished" now. It is said this will have a most unfavorable impact on the motivation of workers to implement the stabilization policy. [paragraph continues]

A very serious and utterly critical comment was made by the associated labor of this republic on the fact that the same proposer [the Federal Government], while limiting the growth of personal incomes, makes decisions on increasing the prices of certain basic food products.

In the Social Accountancy Service, as well as in the Trade Union, the general nature of the law is said not to recognize all the situations that crop up in life, and that additional confusion was caused by delays in issuing instructions for implementing these laws. Organizations of associated labor which, in the last quarter and throughout 1986, paid personal incomes below that allowed by the social compact on income are in an unfair position. The position of collectives with seasonal businesses and social activities is also unfair, while the status of the so-called "systematic losers" is unresolved.

These facts, as well as the announcements that difficulties could be even greater in April, when "overpayments" must be returned, have motivated the trade union of this republic to demand that all consequences of the application of the laws be discussed at the level of the Presidium or the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union. On the basis of that, it is believed there should be changes in all aspects of the law that have negative effects, logical [as received] results, and "injustices," and bring unnecessary disorder to associated labor.

CROATIA PARTY LEADERSHIP VIEWS INCOME REDUCTION

LD162251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Zagreb, March 16 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's Republic of Croatia said today that the package of laws aimed at limiting consumption, as proposed by the Yugoslav Government and enacted by the Federal Assembly, has "its economic meaning and logic." Nevertheless, it warned, this is an administrative and radical step intended to freeze and reduce earnings "at a time when the prices of some essential articles which considerably influence the population's standard of living have been raised."

Under these circumstances -- the party presidency of Croatia holds -- to reduce personal incomes is a "highly complex and hard task." This measure, it said, has a limited scope economically, it has caused anxieties among a section of the employed and led to work stoppages in a number of enterprises in Croatia.

The party leadership also noted that the limits have affected especially those enterprises which last year allocated more for accumulation funds, prudently managed their affairs and did not artificially raise their pays.

Criticism of the so-called intervention law has also been coming lately from the union organizations and enterprises in other parts of the country.

ZAGREB SITUATION 'NORMALIZED' AFTER 'STORMY DAYS'

AUL171006 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Mar 87 p 7

[S. Modric report: "Intervention Laws on Spending and Practice: The Storm Abates"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 Mar — After several stormy days, the situation in Zagreb work collectives has been largely normalized.

Thousands of questions and much excitement were generated by the effects of the FEC intervention laws on personal incomes, or rather by the fact that this month many Zagreb workers' wages are 15, 20, or even 35 percent below what they expected. In some 40 Zagreb associated labor organizations, employees requested urgent extraordinary meetings of workers, while in Zagrebcanka, the Rebros Clinical and Hospital Center, Prvomajska, the Cooks Basic Organization of Associated Labor of Stovemakers of Rade Koncar, Getaldus, Marijan Cavic Dicz, Ivica Lovincic, and some other collectives, workers expressed their indignation through work stoppages. [passage omitted]

It is "much quieter" today, said Pero Luznik, member of the Presidium of the Zagreb City Trade Union Council. On the whole, it was explained to workers that the Social Accounting Service cannot make any exceptions and that law must be instituted all over the country, with many dissatisfied workers returning to work.

"The talks in the collectives continue, but less heatedly," Luznik said. [passage omitted]

Mato Mikic, president of the City Assembly, pointed out that the intervention laws caused the most violent upheavals in a score of basic associated labor organizations with extremely low personal incomes, and that this reaction was expected. However, the gradual abatement of unrest probably is not final. A new wave of dissatisfaction will probably break out next month when workers will have to repay what had been paid out and spent. [passage omitted]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA WORKERS PROTESTS WAGE 'FREEZE'

LD161832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 16 Mar (TANJUG) — By misinterpreting this year's resolution and in anticipation of a "freeze" on personal incomes, many Bosnia-Herzegovina work organizations decided to unjustifiably increase December incomes and by enormous percentages. Some work organizations in the economic sector raised salaries by 20 percent compared to November. The work communities increased their personal incomes by 31 percent, with banking sector organizations giving themselves raises of as much as 53 percent. Personal incomes were even raised by collectives which suffered shortfalls in production or recorded substantial losses. In some collectives personal incomes increased by 100 percent compared with 1986 average personal incomes.

Excessive raises by some work organizations caused annoyance in the organizations which adhered to the legal regulations. As a result, many collectives were affected by work stoppages protesting low monthly incomes which, despite enviable production results, could not be increased. One example is Gratzvo, a Pucarevo-based factory where 1,700 workers stopped work to protest low personal incomes maintained at the rate of 1986's final quarter.

According to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Social Accountancy Office, difficulties in distributing personal incomes at the moment are enormous. People have not been prepared for the intervention measures, while the idea that there is still room for maneuver is deeply rooted in our people's minds.

SLOVENE REACTION TO WAGE LAW LESS THAN EXPECTED

LD162204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- So far the intervention law on wages in Slovenia has provoked fewer reactions than expected. Many people believe that the law is essentially a device for halting inflation. However, there are also those, not small in number, that believe the law will noticeably decrease work incentives and enthusiasm, as well as defeat efforts for greater productivity.

A more noticeable increase of personal incomes in Slovenia in the last months of 1986 made it possible for salaries to remain at a relatively satisfactory level at the start of 1987. Therefore, the prevailing belief is that possible cuts in personal incomes will not cause wider dissatisfaction. [passage omitted]

SLOVENE TIMBER COMBINE WORKERS PROTEST CLOSING

LD161550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Celje, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- The collective of the Savinje industrial timber combine in Celje at today's extraordinary workers' meeting categorically opposed the cessation of production in the greater part of the factory and the liquidation of their work organization. Savinje, after several years of difficulties, has sunk into a hopeless situation. Losses of more than 9 billion [not further specified], the disorganized conduct of business and bad management have brought this collective to the brink of destruction. If production is stopped some 400 of almost 830 workers would be left without work. The chief culprits, according to the workers, are the complete absence of self-management, the lack of information about the problems, the arbitrary nature of the former director, the failed cadre policy imposed by municipal structures, the inactivity of the trade unions and the LC, as well as procrastination within the municipality itself in not finding proper solutions sooner.

The ineffectiveness of almost everyone responsible for rectifying matters has provoked bitterness among the workers. The same problems and conclusions have been recurring for months, while there have been no signs of change. Most of the factory's managers have found refuge in other work organizations, while the collective has been left to fend for itself. In the protests at today's meeting, there was a forthright demand that those responsible for the factory's position be called to account and punished. We are at least guilty of having become the victims of others mistakes, failed cadre moves and the economic ineptitude of those responsible for settling the situation.

On Friday [13 March] some 600 Savinje workers, organized by the factory's trade union, protested in front of the Municipal Assembly. In the conclusions of the Savinje collective's meeting there was a categorical demand for a reexamination of all the possibilities for restructuring production, assistance for the work organization and integration with related ones, not only in Slovenia but throughout Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

The workers also demanded that those who might lose their jobs be assured other work. There was a unanimous demand that criminal charges be brought against Savinje's former managing director. It was also resolved that the workers at Savinje would organize a protest in Ljubljana unless representatives from the Republic are present at their next meeting, scheduled for Thursday [19 March].

Participating in today's meeting were the highest ranking municipal leaders of Celje, the secretary of the republican committee of the trade unions in the timber industry and the chairman of the SR of Slovenia Committee for Industry and Construction.

'NEGATIVE REACTION' ON WAGES EXPECTED IN MACEDONIA

LD162143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Skopje, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council's Intervention Law on Personal Incomes has caused no major disruptions in Macedonia, so far. A total of 38 work stoppages was recorded in the first 2 months of the year -- a slight increase over the same period last year -- but they were not directly linked to the enforcement of this latest law. However, a negative reaction is expected after March salaries have been paid; in other words, in the first half of April. This will be aggravated by the fact that the average personal income in Macedonia is the lowest in Yugoslavia.

February personal incomes were paid out on time and were not affected by the intervention law. In the service sector they were paid out before the law came into force. The exceptions are 37,000 people employed by 272 basic organizations of associated labor who did not receive their wages for 1, 2, or even more months. The reason: a lack of funds and blocked bank accounts. In addition, some 18,100 people employed by 61 organizations of associated labor received only the so-called limited or guaranteed income for January. [passage omitted]

EXPECTED INCOME DECREASES IN VOJVODINA NOTED

LD162310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is estimated that the intervention law on personal incomes will affect spending in those areas of the province's economy where spending increased considerably in the last quarter of 1986. These sectors include banking, insurance, business communities, and design and construction firms.

According to statistics, in the first few months of 1987 the money supply to be paid in personal incomes is below last December's by as much as a third. In view of this the Executive Council of the SAWP of Vojvodina's Assembly believes that personal incomes in Vojvodina for the first 3 months of 1987 will be lower than personal incomes in the last 3 months of 1986, when personal incomes in Vojvodina grew at half the Yugoslav average. [passage omitted]

'MISUNDERSTANDINGS' IN MONTENEGRO CAUSE STOPPAGES

LD161927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Titograd, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- About 27,000 people employed in associated labor organizations in Montenegro will be directly affected by the FEC's intervention law on personal incomes. About 3,160 workers in associated labor organizations which failed to cover their losses from 1985 will be paid guaranteed personal incomes.

The first to be affected by the latest FEC measures were workers in the Suplja Stijena mine near Plevlja. They resorted to a work stoppage. In the mine's flotation plant work was stopped for 36 hours while in the extraction plant workers halted work for 2 days. Because the Suplja Stijena miners increased their production by 14 percent above the plan in the first 2 months of this year, they expected an increase in their monthly income. However, due to uncovered losses they will be paid guaranteed personal incomes of 47,000 dinars.

Some other work collectives in Montenegro were also affected by misunderstandings over the size of personal incomes caused by different interpretations of regulations. The Montenegro Trade Union Council stresses they do not expect any future misunderstandings over the size of personal incomes now that the Social Accountancy Office has been given detailed explanations of the latest measures.

NO RESPONSE IN KOSOVO TO INCOME LAW

LD162234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- In Kosovo there has yet to be any reaction to the latest intervention law on personal incomes, as most salaries will be paid out within the next few days. The delay has been caused by the absence of clear explanations of the law's provisions and it seems that the majority of the collectives are simply waiting to see what happens. [passage omitted]

According to the latest data, workers resorted to a work stoppage in only two organizations of associated labor in the province. One of them was the Poljoprivreda agriculture basic organization of associated labor of PIK [agricultural-industrial combine] of Pec, where 120 workers stopped work for 12 days. The other work stoppage took place in the two work units of the Binacka Morava construction firm of Gnjilane.

The provincial trade union council, however, fears that many more expressions of dissatisfaction and work stoppages are on the way as collectives begin to implement the FEC law. They also note that unprofitable organizations alone employ about 50,000 workers, that the amount of illiquid organizations is large and that a great number of collectives paid out January salaries well above those envisaged by the law. It is estimated that as many as half of the work collectives in the province will have to return part of the salaries paid out in January, since by overpaying they have violated legal regulations and exceeded their own financial capacity.